

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
Herald.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and  
23d St.—LE PETIT FAUST.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF  
WEE WILLIE WINKLE.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 30th St.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GAME COOK  
OF THE WILDERNESS.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—MAN  
AND WIFE.ROBERTS THEATRE, 33d St. between 5th and 6th Aves.—  
RID VIV WINKLE.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—  
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.GLOBE THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT.—THE NEW CARLETONS.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.—  
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND  
GERMAN OPERA.—LE DANC BLANC.NIRLOP GARDEN, Broadway.—ENGLISH OPERA.—  
THE TROVATORE.LINA EDWIN THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—ALADDIN.—  
BLACK EYED SUSAN.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PAK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
MAN AND WIFE.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARIE SHERBACH  
AS MARY STUART.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIO VOCA-  
LISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 585 Broadway.—  
NEGRO MINSTERIAL, FAIRIES, BURLESQUES, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTER HALL, No. 525 Broadway.—  
THE ONLY LEON—LA ROSE DE ST. FLOREN, &c.BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MIN-  
STERIAL, BURLESQUES, &c.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELSH, NEGRO &  
WHITE MINSTERIAL.—COLORED TROUPE FIGHT NOBLY.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SHOWS IN  
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—FRANCIS  
READINGS.AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—EMPER-  
OR, KING, THEATRE AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 4, 1870.

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## WANTED.—A grand parade ground.

THE STEAMER VARNIA, of Mallory's line, running from New York to Galveston, foundered off the coast of Florida on the night of October 20. All on board were lost except the second mate and four men.

IMPORTANT OMISSION BY KING WILLIAM.—The King of Prussia has issued his royal address of congratulation to the German forces for taking Metz. There is, however, an important and ungrateful omission in this congratulatory document. He does not thank Marshal Bazaine, the prisoner Emperor Napoleon, and the rest of the imperialist intriguers.

WHO IS SHE?—At the rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society the other night—which, by the way, gave promise of a splendid season—the President, Mr. Luther B. Wyman, announced that a new prima donna would appear at the concert who had never been heard in public, but whose extraordinary talent he would vouch for. Who is the mysterious lady?

FOLLY'S FIFTEEN MINUTE RULE might be carried out by Superintendent Tom Brown, who is not disposed to lay such things on the "time table."

QUINN'S SENTENCE.—The authorities seem determined to impress upon the repeaters of this city the fact that repeating is not only unconstitutional but that it is a penal offence. Terence Quinn, who sprung the test question as to the constitutionality of the law, is proving its constitutionality very effectively by a term of two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, to which he was sentenced yesterday.

IN SERIOUS CONVOCAION.—The legal minds of the city on the question whether a United States law is a law or whether it is a nonentity, is Cushing is here to clear away the cobwebs in that respect on behalf of the govern-

## An Armistice—Reported Results of the Conference Between Thiers and Bismarck.

At last an armistice has been offered by Count Bismarck through a channel and in circumstances which make success more than a possibility. It has been known for some days that M. Thiers was the one Frenchman who was likely to bring about an armistice. Observing men had begun to feel that the great historian, statesman and orator had not visited the various capitals and interviewed the various governments of Europe wholly in vain. After having visited London, Vienna and St. Petersburg, he sought out the government at Tours, found his way subsequently to Versailles, and, by consent of the Prussian authorities, he has been permitted to visit Paris, see and talk with the men in power, and return to the Prussian headquarters at Versailles. The cumulative result of the labors of the old man—for Thiers is now in his seventy-fourth year—is that Bismarck offers an armistice of twenty-five days to allow the general elections to be held throughout France, the armistice to be based on the *status quo* existing on the day of signature. Later news gives Great Britain credit for the scheme which Thiers has submitted to Bismarck and of which Bismarck has approved. If all this turns out to be well founded an armistice may be considered certain.

What kind of an armistice? Will it be an armistice only between Paris and the investing Prussians? Will Gambetta, who found Paris too hot for him, and who went up in a balloon, happily succeeding in reaching Tours—will he and the Tours government consent to an armistice? M. Thiers has been to Tours, and we have no good reason to doubt that he is in complete harmony with the men who in that city claim to represent the French nation. We have no desire to raise difficulties; but that the government in Paris and the government at Tours may differ is not to be regarded as an impossibility. What relations M. Gambetta sustains to General Trochu we have no means of knowing. It is just as likely that they differ as that they are agreed. Trochu has evidently the confidence of the officers and men properly belonging to the French army and now inside the walls of Paris. More than that: he seems to have the confidence of the members of the provisional government who have preferred Paris to Tours. Jules Favre, who is, perhaps, as good a man as Gambetta and a little better, refuses to leave Paris, clings to Trochu and runs all the risks of the beleaguered city. It is possible, we say again, that M. Thiers is in the confidence of the divided government of France—of the men who represent France at Tours and of the men who represent France in Paris—but if he is not, what will be the value of an armistice? The armistice spoken of is conditional; it permits a general election and insists on the *status quo*. If General Trochu agrees to an armistice, and all the prominent men who are with him consent, that will be very well for Paris. But if the Tours government, headed by Gambetta, refuses to come to any agreement, preferring, as they may say, death to dishonor, how will a general election be possible? The difficulty we have raised constitutes one of the great difficulties of the situation. It may prove to be the difficulty.

Taking it for granted, however, that Thiers is the representative man, and that Jules Favre, wisely led by Trochu, will agree to accept the Prussian proposal, and that Gambetta and the Tours crowd will also agree, then, of course, an armistice must be the result. Twenty-five days will be granted France to elect her representatives. The elections, of course, will take place; but on what principle will they be conducted? For twenty-five days France will have absolute liberty within certain well defined limits and under certain most unmistakable conditions. France will speak her mind at the ballot box; but will the ballot box represent more intelligence in November, 1870, than it did in May, 1870? Will the November elections be wiser or more independent than the May elections? Will the *plébiscite* for peace or war do the French people more or less justice than the *plébiscite* which has driven Bonapartism, the empire and France to destruction? In Marseilles, at Lyons and in all the southern cities red republicanism is rampant. In those centres moderate men have no chance. Marseilles and Lyons are as liable to differ from Tours as Tours is to differ from Paris or Gambetta from Trochu. It is manifest, from all the accounts which have reached us, that republicanism is itself no longer a unit in France. During the twenty-five days divided republicanism will work, Orleansism will work, Bonapartism will work, and every elector coming to the ballot box more or less prejudiced will vote as he feels. If it should happen that the government at Tours seem to agree, then to a dead certainty the mighty influence of Trochu, who is notoriously an Orleansist, and the almost more potent influence of Thiers, whose Orleansist proclivities have never been concealed, will restore the Count de Paris to the throne of France. We leap to this conclusion because we have no idea that an armistice can be followed by a fresh outbreak of hostilities. An armistice means peace, and peace means, for the present, at least, restoration of monarchy. It is a pity that it should be so; but when we attempt to interpret the facts of the hour we must do our best to interpret them honestly. The peasantry of France do most unquestionably love Bonapartism and the empire; but the men who are to lead France at the possible forthcoming elections are not Bonapartists, are not imperialists. The question is to be between republicans and Orleansists, and, as the republicans are not united, the presumption is that the throne and the crown will carry the day, the Count de Paris being the owner.

All that we have said is of course contingent on an armistice. If M. Thiers fails in his purpose the big guns which Prussia has brought in such number and at such expense from Berlin will open their huge mouths and belch forth such destruction as never before has fallen on any doomed city. It pains the heart to think of the bombardment of Paris. We think not of the magnificent buildings, or of the libraries, or of the art treasures, but of the sufferings of well nigh two millions of people. We think of the aged and the weak, of women and of children and of the thousands of brave men who, although they know the cause is desperate, will not abandon their charge. "The bloodiest picture in the book of time" will, alas! be the bombardment of

Paris; but for this bloodiest picture not Prussia but France will be to blame. The cry of intelligent humanity to-day is that France will be wise in time and bow to the fate which her own folly or the rashness of her rulers has provoked. In the name of humanity we call for an armistice, whatever may follow.

## The War Situation—The Movements of Prince Frederic Charles' Army.

Our special despatches from Paris indicate that food is becoming scarcer and dearer every day in the beleaguered city. The movements of Prince Frederic Charles' army, relieved by the surrender of Metz, make this shortening of supplies more dreadful in its possible consequences than it might otherwise be. Part of his army is preparing to invade Picardy and Normandy, where as yet food is abundant, and a portion will march against Lyons down the rich valley of the Saone, through the wine growing districts of the Côte d'Or and Saône et Loire, and probably isolate from France, as Paris is isolated, Lyons, the second city of the nation. These forces will eat the country as bare as it has been eaten about Paris, and the gaunt figure of famine rises more threateningly with every step of their advance. Inside Paris internal dissensions have arisen of sufficient magnitude to frighten the firmest believer in the republic. The provisional government was compelled to find safety behind the closed doors of the Hotel de Ville. The riot was induced by a reported conclusion of the armistice, to last for twenty-five days, in which time the Constituent Assembly elections are to be held, Paris in the interval being allowed to bring in food. The National Guard promptly quelled the outbreak. We treat more fully of the armistice question in another column. The proofs of Bazaine's treachery are multiplying. Lyons is preparing for a stout resistance. The malcontents in Marseilles have gone so far as to shoot and wound their new Prefect, and Minister Gambetta has issued one of his gushing proclamations in consequence. Garibaldi has also vented another enthusiastic prose epic on the jealousies of republics; and, altogether, in Paris, Marseilles, Tours, the Vosges and everywhere else in the republic gush and gab seem to be main resources of the men of France.

## Not Very Popular—Monarchy in Spain.

A telegram from Madrid says that on the vote in the Cortes on the Duke of Aosta's candidature for the Spanish throne one hundred and eighty members out of three hundred and forty were in favor of the election. This, of course, is a majority, and, we suppose, will settle the question. But what a bare majority! A change of eleven votes would have left the monarchists in a minority. Now, considering the personal popularity of the Duke of Aosta, the favorable opinion of his father, the King of Italy, and the very progressive and liberal conduct of all that family, this is a remarkably poor show for monarchy in Spain. Then we are aware of the fact that this Cortes was elected before the republican sentiment received a fresh impulse from the events that have recently transpired in Europe. Besides, Prim, Serrano and the rest of the royalist intriguers in Spain have exercised a powerful influence in bringing about this result. If a new Cortes were to be chosen now, or if the vote of the people were to be fairly taken on the question, we think that even the Duke of Aosta would stand a poor chance of being elected. The vote, as stated in the telegraphic despatch referred to, leads to the inference, in a very significant manner, that Spain is more republican in sentiment than monarchist.

## POLITICAL SCRUINS—Of all office-seekers the most stunted.

PAIDON OF THE PENIANS BY ENGLAND.—The British government has pardoned the Fenian O'Donovan Rossa and a few more of his colleagues confined in English prisons. Rossa was a sad victim to the cruelty of convict prison discipline, and probably comes out into the world a poor wreck of humanity. Some of his fellow convicts have either died or gone mad in prison. The best thing the government could do now would be to open the doors and let them all free. In fact, these men should never have been incarcerated at all. Many of them were convicted of acts and words done and spoken in the United States, and quite a number of them are officers who served the American army of the Union with great gallantry during the late war. Had they been the chiefs of an imposing insurrection in Ireland it might have been necessary to put them under duress; but as they really represented little more in the shape of a formidable organization than an organized sentiment of hostility to British government in their native country, which will probably exist for all time, there was little justice and very poor policy in making martyrs of them. They should, therefore, be all released.

THE BROOKLYN whiskey war continues. A large number of stills were destroyed yesterday.

A DIABOLICAL CRIME.—The case of Evans, the Chatham street "doctor," affords a grand opportunity for our courts of justice to check a terrible crime which is becoming a reproach to the nation, and which is surely and rapidly undermining Americans socially and as a people. Cases of this description, with the like fatal termination, have been too frequent in this city during the past three or four years, and, though the "doctors" have been arrested in several instances, the cases seemed to have been "hugger-mugger" somewhere, and in a month or two the prisoners have been as fragrant as ever in the prosecution of their nefarious calling. There is an official leak somewhere. Is it in the Coroners' offices or in the District Attorney's department? One man, Wolf, has lain for months in the Tombs with two indictments against him. Will he be brought to trial? And how about Evans?

NOW THAT THE RENOWNED Champ de Mars in Paris has lost its glory forever, let us have a grand parade ground in New York on the Parisian plan.

MR. GREELY, having kindly allowed his name to be used as a candidate for Congress against Mr. Cox in the New York Sixth district, will make the third journalist in the field in this city for Congressional honors. Greeley, Wilkes, Brooks! Literally an editorial tripod.

## General Grant's Views of Bazaine's Surrender and the French Army.

The views of General Grant on Bazaine's surrender and the French army, as published in yesterday's HERALD, are very interesting, coming, as they come, through one of our most careful correspondents, and embodying, as they embody, the elements of a profound criticism in a few brief and simple sentences. They are as "full of matter as an egg is of meat." For instance, General Grant "cannot understand the course of Marshal Bazaine in allowing himself to be bottled up in Metz (as General Butler was bottled up in the fork of the James and Appomattox rivers) with such a fine army under his command." General Grant thinks there was no necessity for such a move; that Bazaine could have kept outside of Metz and maintained himself against all attacks, and could thus have avoided that worst enemy of all—starvation. When asked what he would have done if placed in Bazaine's position (that is, after the battle of Gravelotte, by which he was cut off from a retreat to Paris), the President answered, "Well, I would have fussed around some way or other, until I cut my way through the Prussian lines," and that Bazaine, with his fine army, ought to have cut his way through the Prussians, instead of allowing himself to be shut up in Metz.

The battle field of Gravelotte lies a mile or two west of Metz. To that point Bazaine, with his army, had advanced, when, on the 18th of August, he was intercepted by the Prussians and compelled to fight. He fought all day stubbornly and splendidly, and the night had come on, when he was driven back from his position. Under cover of the darkness, however, leaving the regular garrison to hold the city, he still had the choice of a retreat northward out of Metz, after entering it by the western gate; for the demands of the battle had drawn the whole Prussian army to Gravelotte, where it remained during the night. This is what, we suppose, General Grant means by fussing around. He means that Bazaine should not have rested an hour after that battle until he had escaped from the coils of the Prussian army; and herein lies the fatal mistake of Bazaine—fatal from his inaction directly after Gravelotte, first to the army of MacMahon at Sedan, manœuvring for his relief, and next to his own army, cooped up in Metz, and, let us say, disarmed by starvation. By his "continuous hammering" and "fussing around" General Grant, in our late civil war, gained many a battle which, judging from Metz, Bazaine would have lost, from Belmont to Petersburg.

But, leaving Bazaine, what says the President of this war in France? He says he never had a doubt that the Prussians would win, from the superiority of their military system over that of the French; that the whole adult male population of the Prussians are trained and disciplined soldiers, against which raw recruits are useless; that the French simply had a regular army, and after that nothing worthy of the name. This, too, while the Prussian reserves were as good as their immense armies first sent into the field—all intelligent, trained soldiers. And here we have from General Grant the secret of all these French disasters. It lies in this fact, that under the empire "the French system has discouraged the use of arms among the people," and that consequently, with the destruction of her regular standing army, France is defenceless against the trained legions of Germany. Furthermore, says General Grant, "we would never think here of using up our regular army at the start. We would first employ our volunteers and militia, and keep the regulars for the last resort." This was the first Napoleon's plan in battle with his Imperial Guard. General Grant, however, forgets that Napoleon the Third thought he had a sure thing of it in this war, and that but for this initial blunder all the rest might have been avoided, even after the declaration of war. As far as they go, however, the views of General Grant on the French situation will command the highest respect, even in France and Germany, as the views of a soldier whose achievements in saving the Union and in re-establishing the United States upon the solid foundation of universal liberty and equal rights have made "the great republic," in all the elements of true greatness, first among the nations.

THE POLITICAL MATERIA MEDICA.—The Quinine does that send culprits to the Albany Penitentiary for two years.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA is likely to experience the truth of Shakespeare's general assertion to the effect that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," by his attempt to wear one in Madrid. The leaders of the political opposition parties of Spain are again out in support of Montpensier or Espartero. Prim proposes the Italian Duke. The liberal party has not yet "made up its mind," according to the statement of the Marquis of Santa Cruz. There are evidently some "scattering" votes in the Cortes to be yet "heard from," or who may not perhaps have yet "heard from" Florence or Rome on the subject of the *cui bono*. Spain is not reconstructed yet.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED that, according to an act passed by the last Legislature, the Mayor, city and county officers shall be voted for on the same ballot with the Governor and State officers. Look well to your tickets!

MADAME SHERBACH in BROOKLYN.—The Academy of Music in Brooklyn will to-night afford the lovers of the dramatic art in that city a rare opportunity of gratifying their taste. Madame Seobach is to perform there her grand rôle of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Schiller's drama, *Mlle. Venetia* sustaining the part of Queen Elizabeth. We have no doubt that the Academy will be filled with the representatives of the taste, elegance and wealth of the city.

WHAT WAS THE MATTER with the gas in Brooklyn lately before last? Has the offense of Mayor Kalbdeisch against the gas companies caused them to resort to reprisals, which will end in leaving the city at some unexpected moment in utter darkness? Let us have some light on this matter.

POLITICAL STRIKERS.—It is unfortunate that lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place, else we might hope it would strike these strikers so often that they would not rise, as they now do, at every election, to extort blood money from candidates for office.

## Napoleon's Confession.

The pamphlet in which the ex-Emperor, from his palace prison at Wilhelmshöhe sums up the unfortunate events of the last three months, is summarized in one of the French journals, the *Figaro*, and appears in a condensed form among our cable despatches to-day. It may be regarded somewhat in the light of the last confession of a great criminal. The ex-Emperor admits the misgivings with which his conscience upbraided him when he was weak enough to yield to the cry of "On to Berlin," and thus attempts to shift from his own shoulders the immediate responsibility for the war. But his excuse is that he expected, by rapid movements, to separate the South German States from the Northern Confederation, and, by an alliance with Austria and Italy, to impose neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg. The cause of his failure he attributes to the defects in the French military system and to the delay in bringing up men and materials; but, with apparent inconsistency, he acquits the War Department of blame.

When his first plan failed and his army was forced to assume the defensive a retreat upon Chalons was obviously the best course to be pursued; but that was disapproved by the Regency as being calculated to discourage the nation, and hence, again yielding his own convictions, the offensive was resumed and MacMahon's advice and plan were adopted, which resulted in the disaster of Sedan. The Emperor is frank in recognizing the superiority of the Prussian system over that which he himself had been pursuing in France. He attributes their military successes to superior numerical strength, improved artillery, rigorous discipline, respect for authority and the patriotic spirit of the people. By inference he admits that the French have been deficient in those high qualities which make a great people, and hence confesses the deteriorating effect of his rule. On the whole the pamphlet may be regarded as a candid avowal of the manifold sins and iniquities of the Empire, for which the whole French people are now suffering.

## A Strange Assemblage at Cassel.

Many French generals lately captured by the Prussians are quartered at Cassel, within call of the Emperor Napoleon. Marshals Bazaine and Canrobert, General Leboeuf and Prince Murat have already arrived at Wilhelmshöhe and engaged in consultation with his Imperial Majesty. This grand gathering of French officers is evidently in the interest of the empire, inspired or encouraged by the King of Prussia. It would seem that the King is not disposed to recognize any other government in France than that of the Napoleonic dynasty, and that some concerted scheme is on foot to ignore the republic and compel the French people to submit, as one of the peace conditions, to the restoration of the fallen dynasty. Such an assemblage of French prisoners of high rank on German soil with such an object is very strange indeed, and is probably in accordance with some secret understanding between King William and Bazaine. A good deal of interest will attach to the subsequent developments of these imperialist, but it is not likely that any conclusion they may come to will be satisfactory to the French people, who are now resisting the Prussians in their course of conquest.

REDUCED TO THE RANKS.—Caleb Cushing acts as sub-District Attorney to Noah Davis.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Our special telegrams by cable from Europe supply an interesting exhibit of the condition of affairs at the seat of war. Prussian reinforcements for the army, peace rumors, the situation in Paris, the approaching exodus of English residents from the besieged city, and the food supply question, as it presents to those who remain there, are all treated by our special telegraph writers. M. Thiers' mission and the armistice question are also referred to. The reports appear in our columns to-day. The most important and decisive facts of the news are those which announce the Prussian army preparations for a general advance march of the King's troops, north and south, in France, and the commencement of the work of fortress reduction all over the French territory. The German army serving before Paris is to be reinforced. The question of the food supply becomes more seriously pressing every hour in Paris, and in this, as it appears to us, lies the opportunity of the Prussians for a final triumph. People must watch and wait notwithstanding.

THE BRENNAN SOCIETY could not have done a better thing than in bringing practically before the people the subject of a grand parade ground as among the great wants of the people of New York.

THE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION in Cooper Institute last night was a highly enthusiastic affair. Senator Conkling made the speech of the evening, and it was an excellent effort. The disturbances made in the hall by roughs of a democratic stripe were of a disgraceful character that Tammany should disown at once.

IMMENSE ACTIVITY must be progressing in the Brooklyn Navy Yard if one might judge from the large number of new workmen being employed there. The yard is swarming with laborers like a hive of bees, but the industry of that useful insect is nowhere observable in the public works going on in that institution. After next Tuesday there will probably be a falling off in the number of employes, as the important service required of them will be all rendered at the polls on that day. It is a pity that the subordinates of the administration should be required to resort to such paltry political tricks as these.

WHAT THE FIRST DIVISION DON'T WANT.—To be obliged to go somewhere in the neighborhood of Coney Island in ferries, tubs and horse cars for their annual review.

EATING GUNPOWDER.—After the supply of salt in Metz had become exhausted the French soldiers were reduced to the necessity of seasoning their food with gunpowder. This measure was recommended by the surgeons, and accordingly the saltpeper in the powder was utilized for sanitary purposes. It must have been doubly unpalatable to the poor French soldiers, who were thus compelled to eat the powder that was intended for the annihilation of the Prussians.

## Party Repudiation the Order of the Day.

The political whirligig is going round at a most unprecedented rate of speed. Almost every day we have reports of antagonistic parties flying from the political lath and forming themselves into new parties, which, after a very brief existence, are fated to disappear for want of the sustenance of all political life—the loves and fishes. These incoherent bodies repudiate the body from which they sprung, and the latter, in its turn, repudiates its unnatural spawn. The O'Brien branch of the Young Democracy repudiates the Ledwith faction, and the latter, in its turn, repudiates the bolters. The supporters of Ledwith, or such of them as claim consanguinity with the democratic body, repudiate any connection or alliance with the radical or broad-and-butter republicans; but Ledwith, Fox, Blumenthal and the would-be leaders repudiate their own followers for such repudiation. And, finally, the republicans repudiate the Young Democracy as the faction of asylum burners.

The other evening the general committee of the Young Democracy passed resolutions endorsing the nomination of Hoffman and the State ticket, and denouncing any coalition with the radicals in behalf of Woodford, at the same time pledging their support to the Ledwith ticket for Mayor and city and county offices. But this does not meet the views of the Ledwith faction, and the action of the general committee is accordingly repudiated. But by this repudiation Ledwith & Co. repudiate by implication all claim on their own part to the suffrages of the democratic voters of the city. The horn of the dilemma that Ledwith and Fox now bestride is fatal to them, inasmuch as all democrats voting for them must vote the republican State ticket, headed by Woodford for Governor. By the Election law passed at the last session of the Legislature it is provided that the Mayor, city and county officers shall be voted for on the same ballot with the Governor and State officers. Therefore Woodford must, according to the bargain, head any ticket on which Ledwith runs, and all democratic votes cast for the latter must necessarily count for the republican candidate. This is a sad pickle for a democratic candidate to find himself in, and it is a pickle that will not likely be agreeable or tasteful to democratic stomachs. The little game of repudiation has been played once too often—the last fatal cast therein being the Ledwith faction's repudiation of the action of the general committee of the Young Democracy.

## Aid for the French Victims of the War.

We published recently the earnest appeal of Mme. Othilie Bousson in behalf of the French victims of the war. That lady has been actively engaged in the work of the Patriotic Aid Society, and the cases containing linen and cotton bandages, flannel vests, &c., which she has already forwarded to France have safely reached their destination. She is now preparing some more cases, and solicits all who wish to share in this charitable work to send to her address, No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street, New York city, any fabrics or other articles that may alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war. All the principal express companies, the leading railroad companies and the Transatlantic Steamship Company have generously offered to carry free all packages thus addressed to Mme. Bousson. "For the Victims of the War" should be marked on them. Americans should heartily unite with French residents in the United States in making liberal contributions to the Patriotic Aid Society. This they can surely do without violating neutrality laws, even if they cannot emulate the patriotic liberality of the California Frenchmen, whose Central Committee on the 30th of October notified the government of Tours that they are this week to send to France fifty thousand francs for the national defence. The German Sanitary Fair, which closed last Saturday, produced the splendid sum of sixty thousand dollars, and the approaching French Sanitary Fair, it is to be hoped, will be similarly successful. France, in this her hour of sore distress, has a well founded claim upon the gratitude of America for French sympathy and aid during the early struggles of our republic for independence.

"A NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE."—It appears that one Lucius Maulins Sawyer, a colored individual, who has held a responsible position among the attachés of the Metropolitan Hotel in this city for the past twelve years, is charged with the reprehensible offence of repeating his registration. The case, it is expected, will come up before the United States Circuit Court to-day. For the prosecution appear Noah Davis, United States District Attorney, and Caleb Cushing, Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York; for the defence Counselor Benjamin F. Russell, a young lawyer quietly rising to eminence at our bar. The white democrat, Terence Quinn, having been sent to the Albany Penitentiary for the term of two years for his error, it will be interesting to learn what course will be taken in the case of the black republican, Sawyer.

SOME TIMID AND EXOTICABLE PEOPLE fancied that the march of a United States regiment through the city yesterday was meant to intimidate the public—the voters especially—whereas the troops were only returning to quarters after assisting in the grand whiskey raid of the tremendous Supervisor Dutcher, the radical candidate for Congress, upon the mash and half-brewed poison in the Fifth ward stills of Brooklyn. The United States troops and marines did gallant service on that occasion by doing nothing. We hope that they will be as well employed on election day.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—The question of the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard has entered into politics, and is one of the elements in the Congressional election for the Third district. General Slocum, the present Representative, and who is a candidate for re-election, is known to favor the removal of the yard and the sale of the property; but this policy is naturally regarded with disfavor by most persons residing in the vicinity of the yard, and particularly by the workmen, three thousand of whom now get employment in the Navy Yard. The opponents of the proposed removal estimate that the buildings and docks belonging to the government there, and which would be sacrificed by the removal, are worth, or have cost, between ten and eleven millions of dollars, while the land covered by the Navy